warm expressions of friendship and attachment, which greet you on every side, at the mention of his name, you are irresistibly impressed with the conviction that he was truly beloved by those

who knew him best. No sketch of the character of Judge Douglas is complete, which omits to refer to his watchful, zealous and efficient services in preserving the Constitution from the construction contended for by many, in relation to a preference given in the rotection of one class of property over another. It is true, Executives of States, and others in high official positions, labored, some of them in cores of columns, to prove that, by some undefined, mysterious, unaccountable means, not perceivable to the ordinary intellect, our fathers did give a special protection and preference to a peculiar kind of property. He it was who rescued the memory of the framers of our national Constitution from such charges, by maintaining and establishing this great truth: The Constitution does not fix property relations. They are the subjects of local law. All the property owned by citizens of the United States, under State laws, must legally stand in the same attitude before the Constitution. The power to say what shall or shall not be property, rests with the people, in their State and Territorial organizations, and not in Congress. Upon this principle, we can alone maintain the peace and security of our diversified and various interests. It is the cornerstone upon which the security and perpetuity of this Union must rest.

It has been said that Mr. "Douglas was ambitious-that his efforts were made for his own aggrandisement." What act of his life sustains these assertions? His history is before the nation. Let the faithful student go and search his records. Examine his conduct upon the compromise measures of 1850. Hear his language, in reply to Mr. Clay, who had intimated that it would be unjust to take the bills, reported by Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, as he was their author, and entitled to all the honor of preparing them. Mr. Douglas then said-" I respectfully ask you, Mr. Clay, what right have you, to whom the country looks for so much, and as an eminent statesman having charge of a great measure for the pacification of a distracted country, to sacrifice to any extent the chances of success on a mere punctilio as to whom the credit may belong of having first written the bills? 1, sir, waive all claim and personal consideration in this matter, and insist that the committee shall pursue that course which they may deem best calculated to accomplish the great end we all have in view, without regard to any interest merely personal to me.'

The great statesman of Ashland then arose and extending his hand to Mr. Douglas, said-"You are the most generous man living. I will unite the bills and report them; but justice shall never theiess be done to you as the real author of the measure." Most faithful to his promise, Mr. memorable session.

Perhaps no effort of his life exhibits the true man, in all his motives, teelings and spirit more clearly than his memorable speech of March 22, 1858. In the most maste;ly manner he vindicated the principles of our Government, and exposed the mockery of admitting the pretended State of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution-pressing upon a listening Senate, argument after argument, fact after fact, while surrounded by the multitudes who had besieged the doors, aisles and windows to witness the scene and herald the issue. So intense was the interest in speaker and subject, one well said-"The life of our American Democracy seems breathing in this orator for constitutional interest." On this oceasion, when he triumphantly passed through one of the many ordeals which tried and proved his fidelity to his country, he alluded to some personal matters as follows- * * * "I make no defense of my Democracy. I have no professions to make of my fidelity. The insinuation that I am acting with the Republicans has no terror, and will not drive me from my duty or propriety. My position is taken. I know not what its consequences will be personally to me. If I can not remain in public life, holding firmly, immovably to the great principle of self government and State equality, I shall go into private life, where I can preserve the respect of my own conscience, under the conviction that I have done my duty, and followed the principle wherever its logical consequences carried me." . .

Truly he was ambitious!

Dauglas died poor. He lived in an age remarkable for speculation, frauds, and peculation, which seemed like epidemics, not only in the General, but in the State Governments. Not confined to our own country, but most of the Governments of Europe have felt its withering blight. The country is familliar with the records of the frauds upon the English Government, growing out of the Crimean war, as they have been exposed by the Press and Parliament of Great Britain. The war carried on by Austria, Italy, and France, has developed some of the most gigantic schemes of speculation, amounting to millions. Scarcely a Government, or a city, stands without a record exposing either indirect dishonest speculations, or

In our own country we do not seem to be fully aware of the extent to which these things have been carried. The records of the amount of money made, directly and indirectly, in the purchase and sale of Navy Yards and Military sees. in schemes relating to Ocean Steamers and Mail service, Public Buildings, Texas Scrip, Stocks, Grants of Lands for Railroads, Locations of Towns and Cities, in connection with the influ-

ence thereby effected in the State Legislatures of the country, would, if fully exposed, strike the nation with astonishment

open frauds.

A suit is now pending in the District Court of the United States of Wisconsin, concerning the La Cross and Milwankee Railroad Company. Among the facts brought to light, by this suit, is that of the issuing of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of, what is justly called Corruption Bonds-the proceeds of which were used by a State Senator for "defraving sundry expenses incident to procuring a grant of lands from Congress for the continuation of certain railroads, &c. The distinguished Senator raised senator declared that, in disbursing the same to certain persons, he remained "purposely ignorant" as to their names; and could not, or would not, expose them.

The legitimate effects of these examples were seen in the decline of public morals and financial honesty, and in the impulse given to reckless schemes of speculation all over the country. We may form a faint idea of the effect of these schemes, when we remember that a single share in the stock of Superior City was said to be worth sixty thousand dollars ten days before the panie of 1857, and could not have been sold, a month afterwards, for one-tenth of that sum.

The example set by the General Government, and by some of those who were officially connected with it, has extended itself, like a raging mania, to the different State, county, and local Governments Hence, during the last twenty years, defelentions, and plandering of local, State, and official moneys, have been common occurrences. They have become so common, that the detaleation of a million of dollars by a public servant, under the State or General Government, does not create half the interest or exeitement that was manifested in the earlier days of the Republic, when Tobias Watkins was charged with a small defalcation, not amounting

to five thous and dollars. This digression is made, because I believe the present unhappy condition of our once united and prosperous people may be traced, either directly or indirectly, to this state of things. Sudden and overgrown fortunes have been followed by influences the most permicious to the peace and banns ness of the country. Corrupt conventions; misrepresentations of public sentiment; selections of men to places of honor and profit in violation of the will of the people; the press, in many instances the mere echo of the sentiments of dishonest men; promise of office to worthless office seekers; many departments of the National and State Governments filled by men who have winked at gross frauds and peculations; and, at this very hour, to add to the deep gloom which surrounds our people, there is a restless uneasiness which arises from the want of confidence in the disbursements and expenditures of the public moneys. Yes, more-reports made by the present Congress, and evidence of the most reliable character, are unfolding a system of unparalleled frauds upon the national finances connected with the war. The good man is heard exclaiming throughout the land, We shall not succeed in

putting down this infamous rebellion until these things are remedied. From these practices let us turn to contem plate the character and example of him whose memory we have assembled to honor. Commencing public life in poverty, living many years on seanty means, called by the voice of his fellow citizens to fill the most important and delicotton of the Territories and the disposition of e public lands than any man of his day, with

opportunities to amass fortune by means which

ger." His life fully exemplifies the truth of this ted against the Government must be avenged beernment, either Republican or Monarchical. In God and humanity. his materly defense of this doctrine, and in all Our people have met this terrible crisis with

the exciting contests in which he bore a prominent promptness and energy. Notwithstanding the part during his eventful public life-whether those incompetency of commanders, treachery, and northeastern boundary, the national rights with feats calculated to discourage the most resolute. respect to Oregon, or to any other great contest yet, with cheerfulness, their blood and treasures invariably stimulated and controlled by an ardent purpose, they press forward and obey the call of and elevated love of country. The last great ef | the Government for the suppression of anarchy fort of his life was in accordance with his whole | and treason. To those in authority they look for previous history. His patriotism taught him to wisdom and guidance in this, the hour of their stand by the fing of the Union, in prosperity or in calamity. If we fail in preserving the unity of adversity. His love of country was paramount | this last and best heritage on earth, to man, it to all party platforms.

struggle of this day, when the existence of the hands Government is deeply imperiled and its mighty heart throbs for vitality, are silent and indifferyou are divided until you have rescued the Gov- the leader and representative of Democratic prinernment and the country from their assailants, ciples in the New, party organizations to operate upon "

of the war, remember the words which he ad- of the great city which his influence and enterdressed to them? He said: "Allow me to say to prise nourished into strength and commercial imyou, you will not be true to your country, if you portance. of the miseries of your country. When calling great State which he served so long and so faithleaving wife, child, father and mother behind for a grave; and his devoted and true-hearted them, to the rescue of the President that you wife gave up, for his place of burial, the small Clay always awarded to him the highest praise elected, do not make war upon them, and try to lot of two acres, which was all the land she ownfor his devotion to the country, throughout that | manufacture partisan capital out of a struggle in | ed. This noble and gifted woman was always

rest of motives."

will be the struggle." first to rush to the rescue.

stroyed sociel order, and upturned the foundations | words-

In relation to the origin of the war, among THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE DEFENDER other things, he said: "The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

To those American citizens who are indifferent | trymen, in this great crisis:-as to the results of the war, or who are in doubt as to their duty with respect to it, he says: patriotic men. It is not a party question, nor a "There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war-only Patriots or Traitors "

Are there any economical financiers, who wish to know what he said about the cost of the war? or about the means of defraying the expenses of suppressing the rebellion! He said nothing. He had no words to waste on these subjects. He was discussing far more important questions -the indispensable obligation to suspend partisan conflicts-the magnitude of the interests involved in the war-and the duty which the crisis THURSDAY JANUARY demands af all true patriots. He knew that the deliverance of the country from the hands of traitors, and the restoration of peace, would be worth more than the pecuniary cost, and more than all the laws which government can pass un Democratic State Convention. der existing circum-tances. We can make and unmake, change and modify, all our usages, customs, and laws, and even our organic law: But God has given us, and our children, but one

On all questions affecting the honor and safety of the country, and the maintenence of the Constitution and laws, he was, unlike many of the Chairman of the Central Committee. Colonel politicians of the day, always prompt in the ex- Palmer said; pression of opinion, and in action. When duty required him to act, or to speak, he tarried not, waited not, evaded not. For example-

At his own home, a law in pursuance of the Constitution-the fugitive slave law-was denounced, not carried out-the officials refusing to obey it. He took issue, made the effort, the law was obeyed, and official records were

When the news reached him, from Charleston, a large sum of money on these Bonds; and, up- of the o nduct of the men professing to be Dem- the land. There has been some diversity of opinon an investigation of this Briberg Fund, the ocrats, his prompt remark was-" This means secession !

Again-How true were his words, when, in the presidential contest of 1860, in speaking of one holding the Convention on this or another day is of the candidates, he said-" He may not be a Disumonist; but every Disumonist in the country will vote for him. Again:-On the 4th of March, after the in

what may in the dark and cloudy future, he would stand by the Government, and strengthen its arm to crush traitors and rebellion." The day after the proclamation was issued, calling for volunteers, he received a telegraphic despatch from the only State whose electoral vote was cast for him, seeking to know what his

auguration, standing, amidst enemies, close by

the side of the President, he said to him-"Come

course would be, and he immediately replied-"I stand by the government, to put down the re-A few days after this event, he returned to his home; and, in public addresses, and in private conversations among the people, he spoke of the inestimable value of the country, and its institutions, and urged all classes and parties of his fellow citizens to stand by the Union, under all eircumstances, and in every emergency; and to aid the Government, earnestly and effectively, in putting down the rebellion. He fully comprehended the appalling horrors of war, with its sacrifices of

life, property and temporary prosperity-ret, he

exclaimed-"It is a war of defense of our own just rights-in defense of the Government which we have inherited, as a priceless legacy, from our patriotic fathers." He believed, in this contest, the cardinal prin ciples of our whole system of government were and preserve. on trial and in course of vindication:-That the the limits of the Constitution; and believed that, tion under any pretext whatever. strengthened by the consciousness and settled conviction, that we were striking for our altars, firesides and the welfare of every citizen. Let all who would, under pretense of hatred against a party adversary, seek to weaken and strike down be chosen temporary Chairman. Carried. the arm of the Government when engaged in this

The first objects of this war are to bring about the supremacy of the laws, to restore the Government, and to vindicate the wisdom of its framers. When these are accomplished, it will be our duty to see what changes, if any, are desirable to fur- chosen temporary Secretary. ther the cause of liberty. The man who seeks a peace from those who, with swords and bayonets in their hands, are in open hostility to the Union. Thomas A. Hendricks for permanent President virtually demands a surrender of the Government of the Convention. to rebellion. We are not only contending for the triumph of the laws, unity, self-respect, and our high place among the first nations of the earth;

but we are testing the manhood of our nation.

terrible contest, reflect upon the rentiments of

this champion of true Democracy. Stand not be-

were regarded as honorable by many of the poli- In this, the hour of our country's calamity, we ticians of the times, actively engaged in all the are not only surrounded by enemies in disguise. great political contexts of the last twenty years, and almost betrayed by leaders incapable of solvand constantly the object of the most bitter de ling the tremendous questions presented, but our nunciations-vet, amidst the excitement and fury institutions are exposed to danger from the vioof conflicts in which all classes and parties of lence of ultra factionists who seem to be willing men felt the withering influence of attacks upon to destroy the Government if they can not carry their characters, not a tchisper of suspicion was out their peculiar notions of humanity. And ever uttered against the integrity of Douglas, or more than this, there is a want of nerve and firmhis fidelity to the Government, or to the citizen. He ness in those who occupy high places of authority. had thousands of enemies, but not one accuser. What the country wants and demands is a strong "Douglas was a partisan:-But he never wore Government-one that will execute judgment his party uniform when his country was in dan The monstrous and unparalleled crimes commitsentiment. Among his early and faithfully cher- fore we may expect a peace. Justice cries for ished doctrines there is one which asserts there is blood, against the man who conspires to destroy not room enough on this continent for another Gov | this Government. It is the highest crime before

contests were in relation to the Mexican war, the corruption in many of the Departments, and denvolving the national interests-his efforts were are offered up. With firmness and steadiness of will be because our rulers are incompetent, and How many of our public men, in the great not equal to the trusts committed to their

Douglas died at the commencement of this great contest between the Government and ent! How many, in these "times which try Traitors-between order and violence, between men's souls," act as if the war in which the peace and discord-possessing, in the closing country is engaged, were a matter of secondary bours of his life, the confidence of the people, consideration! They seem to take more interest | more than any man living. The heart affections in the political complexion of a Legislature, or a and sympathies of the masses were with him, and party convention, or in the advancement of sel had been, for many years. He was the Reprefish and personal views, than they do in the re- sentative Man of the times. Had he lived, he verses and triumphs of our armies in the field. would, in my opinion, have nationalized the Ad-To all such citizens, I commend the eloquent ministration; and the whole country would have language of Douglas, addressed to both parties of looked to him as its great leader, in this unnatu his State, a few days before his death. He said: ral strife. His death, and that of the great "In my opinion it is your duty to lay aside your statesman, Count Cavour, took place about the party creeds and party platforms, your party or same time. One the representative of constituganizations and partisan appeals—to forget that | tional government in the Old World:-The other

Give me a country first, that my children may I stood, not long since, by the grave of Douglive in peace; then we will have a theater for our las. There was hardly a rude lettered stone to mark the spot. It is near the shore of Lake Do those who wish to make political capital out Michigan, and within the sound of the busy hum

ever attempt to manufacture partisan capital out I have said that Douglas died poor. In the upon Democrats to rally to the tented fields, fully, be did not own ground enough to serve him which they are engaged from the holiest and pu- true to the patriotic principles of her husband. The false glitter of the fashionable society of To those who were perplexed with doubts in Washington could not tempt her to become one reference to the best means of putting down the of its devotees; nor could the powerful treason rebellion, he addressed these words: "Whenever | that ruled in high places at the national capital our Government is assailed, when hostile armies ever win her from her devotion to the Union. are marching under rude and odious banners. When delegates came to her to ask her for her against the Government of our country, the short- | children, in order that they might be removed to est way to peace is the most stupendous and the South to save their inheritance from confisunanimous preparation for war. The greater cation, true to the dying injunctions of her husunanimity, the less blood will be shed. The band, she promptly and firmly refused to give up more prompt and energetic the movement, and his children to be the recipients of wealth, and the more important it is in numbers, the shorter to be educated under the care and patronage of

Te those who would interfere with the domes | Will not the people of Illinois and Indiana-will tic policy of the South, he said: "I will never not the people of the mighty and patriotic West acquiesce in any warfare upon the Constitutiona | -will not the people of the Union-provide a rights or institutions of the South. If any at | home and heritage for the wife of Douglas and tempt is made to invade their rights, or incite for his children? I know they will. I have servile insurrections among them, I would be the conversed with a committee who have the subject under their charge in Illinois. May not simi-To those who were inclined to recognize the lar committees be organized in Indiana, and in validity of the principles on which the rebellion other western States? The family of Douglas is founded, he addressed these emphatic and warn | must have a home in the West, where an enduring words: "Recognize it once, and you have ing monument will be erected to his memory. not only dissolved Government, but you have de Let the friends of the Union place on it the

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

OF THEIR RIGHTS. And let the monument bear, and transmit t posterity, the words addressed by him to his coun "There is but one path of duty left to al

question involving partisan policy. It is a question of government or no government-country And lastly, inscribe on his monument, in unfading letters, that last, dying message to his ab-

sent orphan sons-" Tell them to obey the laws, and support the Constitution of the United States.'

DAILY SENTINEL

The Union it must be preserved.

FIRST DAY.

The Convention, assembled in Metropolitan Hall, vesterday, January 8th, was called to order at 1014 o'clock by Colonel Nathan B. Palmer,

FELLOW DEMOCRATS: In accordance with the uniform usage of the Democratic party of Indiana, you have been called to meet in Convention on this 8th January of glorious memory, on this anniversary day of the great and brilliant victory of New Orleans, and of that great and patriotic man General Jackson and the brave soldiers under his command-a day ever kept in grateful remembrance by every patriotic heart, more especially by the Democracy throughout ion among the Democracy as to the proper time of holding the Convention in the present peculiar condition of the country; but as the matter of only a matter of expediency, not involving any principles, it can not be doubted but the spirit of armony which is called for on the occasion, and which it is hoped will characterize the action of the Convention through all its deliberations, will overcome and allay all feelings and scruples which may have been entertained in this regard. It will be the province of the Convention to determine its scope of action-whether it shall perform all that is usual on such occasions or

postpone a portion to another time. I desire to make a few brief remarks before the Convention organizes. The Democratic party claim to be a conservative party-a loval partydevoted to the Constitution and the Union as it has been handed down from our fathers. We are not for a Union without a Constitution. No. a Union without a Constitution is impossible-rend the Constitution, trample under foot its most sacred provisions and guarantees-in a word destroy the sacred instrument and the Union is no more. But the Democratic party is for the Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable, and for the maintenance of this the Democracy is

ready to devote itself in counsel and in battle. And has it not given sufficient earnest of this spirit in the legions of patriotic Democrats which have gone to the wor and are now on the battle field battling for their country and the Constitution? But the Democracy can not perjure itself by any sapetion to acts subversive of that Con stitution which it has in its heart sworn to sustain

In view of these sentiments and integrity of war was to defend the Constitution of the coun- the Democratic party, I pray that no act or this try, which alone is the sure guarantee of human. Convention may even seem to give sanction or liberty. He was for carrying on this war within countenance to acts destructive of the Constitu in striking for the Government, we would be It will now be in order for the Convention to

proceed to its organization. Mr. Harrington, of Jefferson, moved that the Hon. Joseph W. Chapman, of the same county,

Mr. Chapman, on taking the Chair, said that he had neither any remarks or any suggestions hind the ramparts of your party creeds to shoot to make, save that it was time now for the Conpoisoned arrows at the true defenders of your vention to proceed to business, and the first thing in order, after the appointment of a temporary Secretary, would be the election of permanent

> On motion, Jos. J. Bingham, of Marion, was Grafton E. Cookerly, of Vigo, nominated Hon.

Hon. John G. Davis, of Parke, and R. L. Walpole, of Marion, were also put in nomina-

Mr. Davis, thanking the friends who had put him in nomination, withdrew his name,

name of R. L. Walpole. Whereupon, the Convention, on motion of Hon.

called upon Mr. Hendricks to preside. The Chairman appointed Hon. Joseph E. Mc-

President elect to the chair. Being introduced by Mr. Pettit, Mr. Hendricks ancient foe.

spoke as follows: GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor conferred in calling upon me to preside over your de-

It is pursuant to the usages of our party that this Convention of delegates, sent up from all portions of the State, is now in session. A custom, naocent in itse f and found to be useful, ought not to be hastily abandoned, nor without cause, at any time, and especially when the exigencies of the times demand its observance. It has been the pleasure and will of the Democ-

racy of this State, in times past, that chosen delegates should sit in council, on each revolving eighth of January, to deliberate upon all matters material or important to the party organization, or touching the public weal. To maintain that custom I raise my voice, and give my vote this day. I am not prone to attach importance or sanctity to particular days, except so far as our religion has prescribed, yet to me it seems meet and proper that the day made memorable by the patriotism and heroism of our great leader, Andrew Jackson, and his gallant army, should not be forgotten. now that our country is in her greatest peril, but that it should be observed by his political children in sentiments of fidelity to his principles, and in deeds of devotion to our country. It is now nearly half a century since the Eighth

of January became, to us as a people, a great day, among all the days of the year; and I feel the allusion to it brings up in your minds sad and foreboding contrasts; that the pride and glory of the past stand side by side with the humiliation and abasement of the present. Forty-seven years ago our Fathers were united; united not alone by the forms of law, and the obligations of the Constitution, but by that honest, fraternal love that made them indeed one people; and when the January sun lighted up this land, the earnest inquiry was upon every tongue, what will be the fate of New Orleans this day? Will that Capital of our late acquisition become the prev of a back his rays upon the banner of our country floating over a victorious field; and as the news ran from the border settlements over the towns and cities and States, a wild shout of joy went up, from a people of one heart. As deep and earnest as was the love of that day, so profound and implacable is becoming the enmity of the present. Fanaticism, bigotry and sectional hatred are doing their work of evil upon a great, a

generous and a noble people. The propriety and policy of holding this Convention have been much discussed; but to me it has seemed most proper and politic. The Democratic party, with a well defined system of politi cal principles, and animated by an intense devo tion to the interests and honor of the country. comes down to us from the early days of the Republic, with a history intimately identified with our progress, and the greatness we have achieved as a people. Bold, confident, and determined, the Democratic party has always assumed and occupied its position upon every question, affecting either the honor of the Government, or the prosperity of the people. It has never sought to avoid the responsibility which, because of its influence and its power, of right belonged to it; and when its mighty weight has been thrown for or against any particular system of public policy, it has been felt throughout the whole framework of government. I do not mention these things to boast thereof, but that, as we stand in the presence of the past, invoking its spirit, and feeling its power, we may be stimulated to follow where duty beckons, whatever dangers beset the way. Do we not now hear the wailing cry of our country? And does not the sobbing voice of civil liberty, coming from out the ruins of a violated Constitution, and the broken pillars of our institions, call us to the rescue? Then let the word pass along the serried ranks of the Democracy:

Every man to his post, every man for his country If the Democratic organization be not maintain ed, then where are the hundreds of thousands of have heretofore acted with the Republican party. but who now regard the success of that party as a public calamity, to go, that their influence may be exerted for the salvation of the country? They will go with us, if we but maintain our organization, and occupy a wise and patriotic position.

But if we abandon our organization, under the false cry of no party, in whose hands do we leave the State and Federal Government, and the rights and interests of the people? In the hands of the leaders of the Republican party, the most proscriptive and intollerent ever known to the country-the very men who for years have labored to build up a sectional party-who for the sake of political power, and by the arts and appeals of the demagogue, have taught the people of the North that they have separate and opposing interests to the people of the South-who, by appeals to sectional pride and prejudice, have excited, first jealousy, and then hatred, until now the power of the sections is embedied in terrible armies, ready to join in the death grapple—who, as late as last breastworks; at least such is the view of the Adwinter and spring, when the storm was coming. The sky was growing black relified and ministration, as expounded by the Secretary of and the sky was growing black, refused and spurned every proposition of adjustment, that would have quelled the storm, swept the dark clouds away and again let in the bright sunshine of peace-who, when Virginia and Kentucky called for a peace Congress, that terms of conciliation and peace might be made, refused to respond in the spirit of the call, and disregarding the democratic & conservative sentiment of the North, pojuted a controling number of the delegates distinguished for their party rancor, and known to be opposed to all conciliation and compromise. Can we then, as patriots, without an effort to save it, surrender our country to the control of a party, whose history, thus far, is written in failure, in corruption, and in public ruin? May I not say in failure, when in vain I ask for one good act of that party, one single measure of its adoption that examined by the light of promises made before the election-when the good times promised are compared with the hard times brought. May I not say in corruption, when the factions of that party contend in mutual accusations of more enormous traud and peculations-when the supporters of Fremont throw back the charges preferred and proven against him, by the extraordinary defense. that the simpers and miners, at and about Washington, the Camerons, the Weeds, the Welleses, the policy of the Administration. As a war measure, Morgans and the Cummingses, are more flagrant to give strength to the North, what do you think plunderers of the treasury than the camp followers of Fremont-when this recking corruption is vice" from the manumitted slave-he is to work not confined to the miserable wretches who sell hospital stores, or give short weights, or adulter - tive deing presented, the negro does not work. ate the food and drink of the soldier, but crawls But he is to be "provided for in some way." upon the very-council table of the President, and What will that provision cost, when more than mingles in Cabinet deliberations, and is now 3,000,000 slaves belonging to masters who ro brought to the knowledge of the President by in dubitable and record evidence, and yet the public largely upon the number of Republican commiswrong is not righted; when to such astounding saries detailed to the service, and whether the lengths these things have gone that, the Times present per cent of profit is continued, and upon newspaper of Cincinnati, a bitter opponent of the the number of missionaries that are sent among

"God help the ration if these things are to con- But Mr. Lincoln is not content with an advoexposition of our national history.

even there?"

After some debate as to whether a Committee being written in public ruin; and does any man of one from each Congressional District should hesitate to believe it? If so let me refer him to broken institutions-to a disturbed commerce and be appointed to select permanent officers, or interrupted trade-to a deranged currency, and whether the Convention should directly select the low prices of all our valuable productionsand let me ask, is public ruin not marked upon all? In what single thing that we value, are we now as secure, as we were before the Republican party came into power? Is it individual Jonathan Liston, of Marion, withdrew the wealth, or public credit? Your depreciated estates, and the bonds of Indiana relused in the market, at eighty cents on the dollar, furnish the answer. Is it individual security, and liberty? Joseph E. McDonald, of Marion, by acclamation Hear the response, in the groans of men confined without a charge, and denied the privilege of a

Is it the honor of the nation? The surrender Donald, and Hon. John Pettit, to conduct the of Mason and Slidell tells us, that we have, for the first time in our history, bent the knee to our

> The times never so demanded a thorough and efficient organization of the Democratic party as at the present. Throw out the banner, and apon its ample folds let the people see inscribed their time honored principles, and they will gladly rally around it, as of yore.

A civil war is upon us. For its existence the Democratic party is not responsible. For many years we have admonished those who favored a v the Administration, defeating revenue, instead of sectional party of its danger-in the sentiments of Washington's farewell address, that the greatest danger to be apprehended to our country, was the formation of geographical parties-we have advocated "those doctrines which we believed fair and equal to all sections; and which could have been adopted without wounding the pride, or stimulating the arrogance of either." Our appeals were disregarded. Sectional pride, prejudice, and hatred in one section produced the same sentiments in the other; and of this sectional strife was begotten our present troubles. The war is upon us-"wickedly provoked on the one side, and in folly and sin, and without sufficient cause, commenced on the other." With secession upon the one hand, and sectional interference with Southern rights upon the other, we hold no sympathy. Our most earnest desire is for the restoration of the Union, upon the basis ! of the Constitution, and, for myself, I will give an honest support to all constitutional and proper measures, adopted by the Administration to that end; and I will as earnestly oppose all acts in violation of the constitution, and in suppression of liberty, because of my veneration for that solemn compact of our fathers, and because such policy renders the Union impossible, by obliterating the Union sentiment of the South, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

What are we to do with the negroes of the South, in connection with the war, is asked upon every hand. Before answering that, let meask, for what purpose is the war waged? If, as the President does profess, and the soldiers in the field believe, it is to suppress a rebellion, to restore the soldiery imbruted by the war cry of "booty and beve, it is to suppress a rebellion, to restore the beauty?" The setting sun of that day threw Union, and establish the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws, then I answer, with the negro slave and his condition, we have nothing to do; nothing whatever, either as a purpose, incident or consequence of the war. If the Constitution be restored, in its authority, over all the States, then the Constitution itself refers the condition of the colored race to the authority of the States, and by its own provisions excludes Federal jurisdiction. But beyond that, how is the negro to be made an element of strength for the suppression of the rebellion? Cameron, and arms in their hands. For what purpose? Are there not as many men in the North ready to fight as we can arm and feed and clothe and pay? Or is it true, that outnumbering the South, nearly as three to one, the North falters and fails and must call the negro to the rescue? I would call upon my countrymen to visit with universal indignation and scorn the miscreant who entertains so base an opinion of Northern strength, and Northern courage. Ignorant of the use of arms, and lacking those high intellectual and moral qualities, that make the efficient soldier, the necan win no battles where the men of the strength? and what regiment, made up of the ud men of Indiana, would stand in a battle, where they must lean for support upon armed

Another class, too cowardly to fight, and too malevolent to be gratified by the results of civilwarfare, demand a carnival of blood, and feast of horrors, amid scenes of servile insurrection. Our fathers detested the foe that would incite the forest savage to scenes of midnight massacre, and the judgment of enlightened and civilized humanity condemns an appeal to the cudity or lust of the soldiery. Shall we, then, who have in keeping the honorable memories of our fathers; who are amenable to the judgment of the civilized nations, shall we invoke to our honest, conservative and patriotic citizens who aid the negroes of the South, calling up the foul spirit of insurrection, and making indiscriminate and uncontrolled war upon men, women, and children, amid scenes too horrible to be described. and too wicked to bring a blessing. As I believe our soldiers are strong and brave, I denounce it as an insult to them; and as I am jealous of our good name and fair fame, I would make proclamation of it as a thing so atroclous as to consign us to infamy, in the eyes of the civilized world. There is vet another class who demand, some as a purpose, and others as a consequence of the

war, the emancipation of the slaves. In a military point of view, there is weakness, embarrassment, and burthen, in the proposition, and no strength. Without emancipation and its evils, the slaves, found in the neighborhood of the camps, may be used to relieve the soldiers of exhausting labor. Owing service to their masters, they may be required to render that service to the Government; but if made free, it will be at their discretion and pleasure whether they re-War, who says, "The Government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his liberty, or to exact his service. It has the right,

however, to use the voluntary services of slaves, liberated by war from their rebel masters." If the slaves be freed by the act of the Government, and the masters thereby discharged from the care and responsibility of their maintenance, That is the doctrine of the Administration. In money-that is abundant for all the wants of our his last message, President Lincoln says: "Un- | trade-but the answer is in the fact that we are der and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved August 6, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons, have become forfeited; and numbers of the latter, thus libera-

ing free, the Government cannot exact their services: involuntary service would make them slaves, and the Government cannot hold slaves; but being free by her act, they are dependent upon the United States, "and must be provided for in some way." That is the emancipation of it? You will observe we cannot "exact seror not work as suits his pleasure. That alternawith the South, are liberated? That will depend Democracy, in a recent article, has been com- this interesting people, to prepare them for "liberty, equality, and fraternity.

tinue. We must confess we are losing our pa- cacy of emancipation by the United States, but tience. The Congressional reports show that the he proposes to encourage the States to adopt the War Department, at least, is in the hands of same policy. He goes on to say: "Besides this, thieves. The masterly inactivity of the Admin- it is not impossible that some of the States will istration is broken only when it comes to the pass similar enactments for their own benefit re- The first and highest interest of the Northplundering of the Treasury. The report of the spectively, and by operation of which, persons of Congressional Investigating Committee thrills the same class will be thrown upon them for disevery honest man with horror. It is the saddest posal. In such case, I recommend that Conreposition of our national history.

"It exhibits a degree of corruption in the War such States, according to some mode of valuaand Navy Departments, not expected in this crit | tion, in lien, pro tanto, of direct taxes, or upon ical hour. The public treasury is in the hands some other plan to be agreed on with such States of thieves, whose only solicitude is plunder. If respectively; that such persons, on such accept-Congress was honest, as it ought to be, Simon ance by the General Government, be at once Cameron would have been hurled from his office deemed free." The proposition amounts to just in disgrace before this, and Ft. Lafayette crowded this: The public expenditures are now so enorwith the Weels, the Cummingses, the Morgans, mons that a direct tax is inevitable; the Consti-and the host of plunderers proved guilty by that investigation. But even this terrible exhibition provides that "direct taxes shall be apportioned does not seem to have created a sensation in among the several States, which may be included Congress. Does the plunder conspiracy extend within this Union, according to their respective numbers;" the tax must be so apportioned and In this connection, it is right that honorable imposed, but when we come to colect the taxes, mention, and exception be made, of the Cabinet if any State, as for instance Kentucky, will free officer from Indiana, and as an Indianian, I thank | the negroes, we will receive such freed negroes in him that his official conduct allows me this pleas | payment of her portion of the tax, according to

propriation of money beyond that to be expended competition would fix.

in the territorial acquisition." President Lincoln does not inform us, on what part of the globe we are to purchase the territory for the free negroes, except that he suggests, that it must be where the Presidents of the meeting. climate will be congenial. lected from them equally, in proportion to their numbers. According to the President's recom-

mendation Indiana would pay her tax in money. to be used for the common benefit, but Kentucky delegate temporarily to fill it. might pay in the slaves of her people, at a valuation, but as soon as so received they are to "be at once deemed free." Such is the war policy of furnishing it.

"Know ye the land of the cedar and vine Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;

. Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit. And the voice of the nightingale never is mute; Where the tints of the earth and the hues of the sky, In color though varied, in beauty may vie.

'Tis clime of the South; 'tis the land of the sun." What think you of this description of the modern Eden, the Elysium, which the President was adopted. would have us buy for the weary children of suggestion which Mr. Lincoln has not met, that action of the Convention, and that all resolutions we may not have the gold on hand that we can on the subject of a Platform be referred to such conveniently spare. But perhaps we can buy committee without reading or debate. with Treasury notes, and they may be multiplied as the leaves on the trees, or the sands upon the sea shore. But if John Bull should be the owner he is not in temper with us just now, and may rather than take your promises to pay.

Clay and Jackson and Webster, and statesmen of that class regarded the colonization of the negroes as a work of such enormous cost, as not to be undertaken by the Government, even when at peace, and free of debt; but in the midst of a civil war-trade and commerce disturbed-our sources of revenue impaired-with out industry paralized, and a national debt accumulating at the rate of nearly two millions per day, the wisdom and statesmanship, that now manage our public affairs, commends it as feasible and desirable. When we see such stupendous folly united to most abandoned corruption and wickedness we can not too carnestly strive to rescue the Govern-

ment from such control. Emancipation, then, as a war measure, is weakness and not strength-a burthen and not a sup- appointed. port, and can be adopted only as a means of revenge to destroy the South, but not to restore the Union-and to that aspect of the question I call

his supporters of the Republican party say, put have not been sectional, but have advocated Central District, the Sixth, selecting two. equality of rights and privileges to all-and thus far have even conceded that New England and Pennsylvania might have the revenue policy of the United States so adjusted as to give them an the nomination of candidates until after the adopadvantage of from twenty to forty per cent, upon | tion of the resolutions. their labor, more than could be given to our labor. But we are now being so crushed, that if We had met here to do all the work that was to we and our children are not to become the "hew ers of wood and drawers of water" for the capitalists of New England and Pennsylvania, we tions. must look to the interests of our section; and for the first time in my life I intend to speak as a for an old fashioned Democratic platform, and he

from the cultivation of the soil, and is of those the platform first, and the candidates afterwards. heavy and bulky articles that require a convenient market and cheapness of transportation. A foreign demand will earich those regions from in amendment to Mr. Develin's resolution. which there is convenient and cheap approach to | "And that, immediately on the adoption of the the ocean, but it can not greatly benefit us; our platform, the Convention proceed to the nominacorn and wheat, hogs and cattle are so weighty tion of candidates." much of their value is lost in the cost of transportation. And this must continue, for railroad transportation can not become cheap. The ma ordinary times will be prohibitory and defeat revenue, and which makes us buy at high prices and affirmative, as follows: West I understand the losses are still greater, to that degree that in some localities in Illinois the useful and valuable article of corn is used as the Tippenanoe 10; Tipton 3; Vanderburg 8; Ver cheapest fuel. To estimate our losses in Indiana for this year is difficult; but we may assume upon pork the following: Upon each 100 pounds \$2, and an average weight of 250 lbs. gives a loss of 4; Delaware 5; Floyd 9; Harrison 8; Jefferson 7; \$5 on each hog. Upon one railroad there have been Monroe 5; Perry 5; Pulaski 3; Scott 3; Stark I shipped 100,000 head, and assuming that to be |- Total 72. one-tenth of the hogs in the State, the entire stock for market in the State for this year is 1,000,000, and our losses upon pork \$5,000,000. It is probably safe to assume an equal loss upon lows: each of the articles of corn, wheat, and other stock, making the loss to the agricultural interests of Indiana \$20,000,000. These estimates are not reliable, and are not given as such, but Dr. J. S. Athon, of Marion; W. B. Beach, of rather as illustrations. The main fact is that our losses are enormous. In the reflective mind the Marion; Wm. H. Jones, of Allen; John P. Dunn, inquiry arises, why is this so? It is not for the of Laporte. want of a foreign demand; we have that in an it. I increased degree; it is not in the scarcity king fact in contrast, that the Eastern States, du | Wayne; Ben. F. Douglas, of Harrison, fwithring the last nine months, have accumulated drawn.) more wealth than during the same time at our period of their history. For the want of Southern market, the men of Indiana lose her ted, are already dependent on the United States, one-half the rewards of their labor. Wire the greatness of the country? All men will say in and must be provided for in some way." The market is of such value to us, is apparent upon failure, when the results of Republican rule are dent amount to just this: By the authority and heavy by bulk peroducts upon the rivers is easy act of the Government, the slaves are made free and cheap—it is the interest of the South mainly because of the rebellion of the masters, and begar, hepp, tobacco and cotton-(articles which A. Scott, of Putnam; Oscar B. Hord, of Deca-

we do not produce) -- and to depend upon and buy tur, (withdrawn subsequently.) from us the production of our lands and labor. To encourage and stimulate the people of the South in the production of their peculiar commodities, that they may be large buyers from us, of Rush, Saml. L. Rugg, of Allen, Milton B. has been, and so long as "grass grows and water runs," will be, the true interest of the Northwest; and that political party that would destroy canoe (withdrawn). that market is our greatest foe. Most earnestly, then, do I call upon the men of Indiana to consider what President Lincoln

Republican members of Congress, in caucus, have Carried determined upon, and what bills now pending in Congress contemplate the freedom of the negroes in the rebel States-in a word, the destruction of Southern labor, and the ruin, for ever, of our rich trade and the value of our products. Impelled by a false philanthropy, England has made her rich islands a luxuriant waste and wil-

derness, the trade of which is worth no more than one of the jewels in the meen's crown. Are we now, who have for our res and the generations yet to come, such important interests involved, to consent to such police thwards the great and fer.

The Consent to such police thwards the great and fer. tile regions upon the Golf of Mexico? west is in the restoration and preservation of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution—and

but if the failure and folly and wickedness of the party in power render a union impossible; then from but the Sixth. the mighty Northwest must take care of her The Sixth district being ready, the report from self and her own interests. She must not the several districts was unanimously approved. allow the arts and the finesse of New England to dispoil her of her richest commerce and trade, and to render her labor wholly subservient to an eastern, sectional, and selfish policy—Eastern lust of power, commerce, and gain. I know the potent appeal that has been made

to our prejudice, upon the charge that slave labor is in competition with the free labor of the North; but I know also that it is not founded in fact. The cultivation of rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and hemp is not in competition with our labor, but in aid and support of it. With the gold which the Southerner receives for the sale of his I said the history of the Republican party is fair construction of the Constitution requires, not cures to our labor its high rewards. But if we

only that the direct tax shall be imposed upon all disturb the institutions, as our fathers approve the States equally, but that it shall also be col- them-if we free the negroes of the South, what But the question recurs, in what way are we to are the consequences upon us! Large numbers provide for the manumitted slaves; they will be of the negroes would seek the North, expecting come dependent upon us, and "must be provided to meet a peculiar sympathy, and one of two refor in some way," the President says. He gives salts would follow; either they would not work, us his plan. After recommending that negroes and thus be supported out of the earnings of our be taken from States in payment of the direct labor; or they would come directly in competitax, he goes on to recommend "that in any event tion with our labor; and being of an inferior class, steps be taken for colonizing both classes, (or the and not competent to do as much work, nor do one first mentioned, if the other shall not be it as well as the white man, our labor would be brought into existence,) at some place or places, degraded and cheapened; and the white man in a climate congenial for them. . . . would be driven to seek employment in competi-To carry out the plan of colonization may in- tion with the negro, and to accept as the reward volve the acquiring of territory, and also the ap- of his labor, the standard of prices which that

Mr. Cookerly moved that each Congressional District elect a person to act as one of the Vice

Mr. Pettit opposed. He thought such offices unnecessary. The President, if at any time he desired to leave the chair, could call upon any

Mr. Cookerly replied that it had been the custom to have such officers.

Mr. Cookerly's motion was lost and the Con vention declined appointing Vice Presidents. On motion of Hon. David Studebaker, of Allen, Joseph J. Bingham was chosen principal

Secretary, and R. S. Hastings, of Tippecanoe, Hon. Simeon K. Wolfe, of Harrison, offered the following, (amended during the reading on

motion of Mr. Chapman,) which, after debate, Resolved. That a committee of one from each Africa? But what is to be the cost of its ac- | Congressional District be appointed by the delequisition? Perhaps only a few hundred millions. gates thereof, and the same reported to the Con This presents the disagreeable and embarrassing vention, to report a series of resolutions for the

Mr. Dougherty, of Morgan, moved that the Secretary call the Convention by districts and that each district as called designate the person prove churi enough to say, I will keep my land of to represent it on the Committee on Resolutions. orange groves where the nightingales ever sing, Carried, and the Secretary proceeded with the call, the districts responding as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. First District .- W. E. Niblack. Second District - Simeon K. Wolfe. Third District .- Joseph W. Chapman. Fourth District .- Dr. George Berry. Fifth District.-Lafe. Develin. Sixth District .- J. E. McDonald Seventh District.-Archibald Johnson Eighth District .- S. C. Wilson. Ninth District.-John Brownfield. Tenth District .- J. D. G. Nelson Eleventh District .- L. P. Mulligan

A H. Davidson, of Marion, moved that two additional committeemen for the State at large be

Mr. Chapman opposed, and Mr. Davidson's motion was withdrawn.

On motion it was ordered that each district se-As a party, the Democracy of the Northwest | lect a member of the State Central Committe, the Mr. Develin, of Wayne, offered the following: Resolved, That this Convention will not go into

> Col. Miller, of Gibson, opposed the resolution. be done, to make nominations as well as resolu-

Mr. Liston supported the regolution. He was North are driven back. What General would go into battle trusting to black regiments for his one well become such; our wealth must come swim, let us stand by our principles. Let us have

Judge Burt, of Daviess, offered the following

and bulky that before they reach the sea coast A division of the question being called, the first

ligh policy of the party now in power in the en- On the second part (Judge Burt's amendment) actment of the tariff of last summer, which in the vote was taken by counties and decided in the

sell at low prices, and which will impair our for YEAS-Adams 4; Allen 13; Bartholomew 8; eign market, has heretofore been partially defeat. Boone 7; Blackford 2: Brown 3; Clay 7; Clined by the short crops in Europe, causing a larger ton 6; Daviess 6; Dearborn 10, Decatur 7; De foreign demand for bread-tuffs than we have en- Kalb 6; Elkhart 8; Fayette 4; Fountain 6; Fuljoyed perhaps since 1847; yet, with an extraordi-bary foreign demand for all we have to sell, what Hamilton 5; Hancock 6; Hendricks 6; Henry 5. is our condition? Compare the present with Howard 4; Huntington 6; Jackson 8; Jay 4; Jenour condition sixteen months since, and we nings 5; Johnson 7; Knox 7; Kosciusko 6; Lahave the answer. Our hogs were then worth grange 3; Laporte 8; Lawrence 6; Madifrom four to five dollars per hundred; they are son 8; Marion 13; Marshall 6; Martin now worth from two to two dollars and fifty 4; Montgomery 9; Morgan 6; Newton 1; cents. Our corn and wheat and cattle have fal. Noble 5; Ohio 3; Orange 7; Owen 6; Parke len almost in like proportion. And further to the 6; Pike 4; Porter 4; Posey 7; Putnam 9;

On motion, candidates for nomination for the several State offices were then named, as fol-

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. Charles I. Barker, of Madison; B. F. Jones, of Bartholomew; Dr. J. F. Henderson, of Howard;

AUDITOR OF STATE. Joseph Ristine, of Fountain; Willis D Hargrove, of Gibson; Scott Noel, of Parke; Josephy cut off from our Southern market. It is a stri | V. Bemusdaffer, of Decatur, John C. Louiz, of

> TREASURER OF STATE. Matthew L. Brett, of Daviess; W. H. Talbott,

> ATTORNEY GENERAL. Bayless W. Hanna, of Vigo; J. C. Applerate. Carroll; Jeremiah Smith, of Randolph; E.

uson, of Henry; John Baker, of Knox; das. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Alex. J. Douglass, of Whitley, E. C. Hibben

Hopkins, of Clinton, E. M. Weaver, of Tippe-Mr. Pettit moved that each Congressional District report to the Convention its nomination for

seems to lavor, what Cameron urges, what the representation on the State Central Committee Hon. Delana R. Eckels, of Putnam, offered

the following, which was adopted : Resolved. That when met for the transaction of business, the Sixth Congressional District shall have but one vote on the Central Committee. On motion, the Convention took a recess until

AFTERNOON. The Convention was called to order by the President, who announced the first business in order to be the completion of the report of the districts with regard to the State Central Comthe deep devotion of her Democracy to the cause mittee, in accordance with Mr. l'ettit's motion in of the Union is shown by its fidelity in the past; the morning. All the districts had been heard

> The Sixth district being ready, the report from nominating the following

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. First District .- James D. Williams, of Knox Second District .- M. C. Kerr, of Floyd. Third District .- M. W. Shields, of Jackson Fourth District.—Geo. Hibben, of Rush. Fifth District.—Edmund Johnson, of Hem Sixth District -- J. J. Bingham, Geo McOun

Seventh District-Thus Dowling, of Vice Eighth District -- R S. Hastings, of Tip Ninth District -J. A. Taylor, of Case Tenth District.—S. W. Sprott, of Dekaft. Eleventh District.—J. R. Coffroth, of Hunt'n